



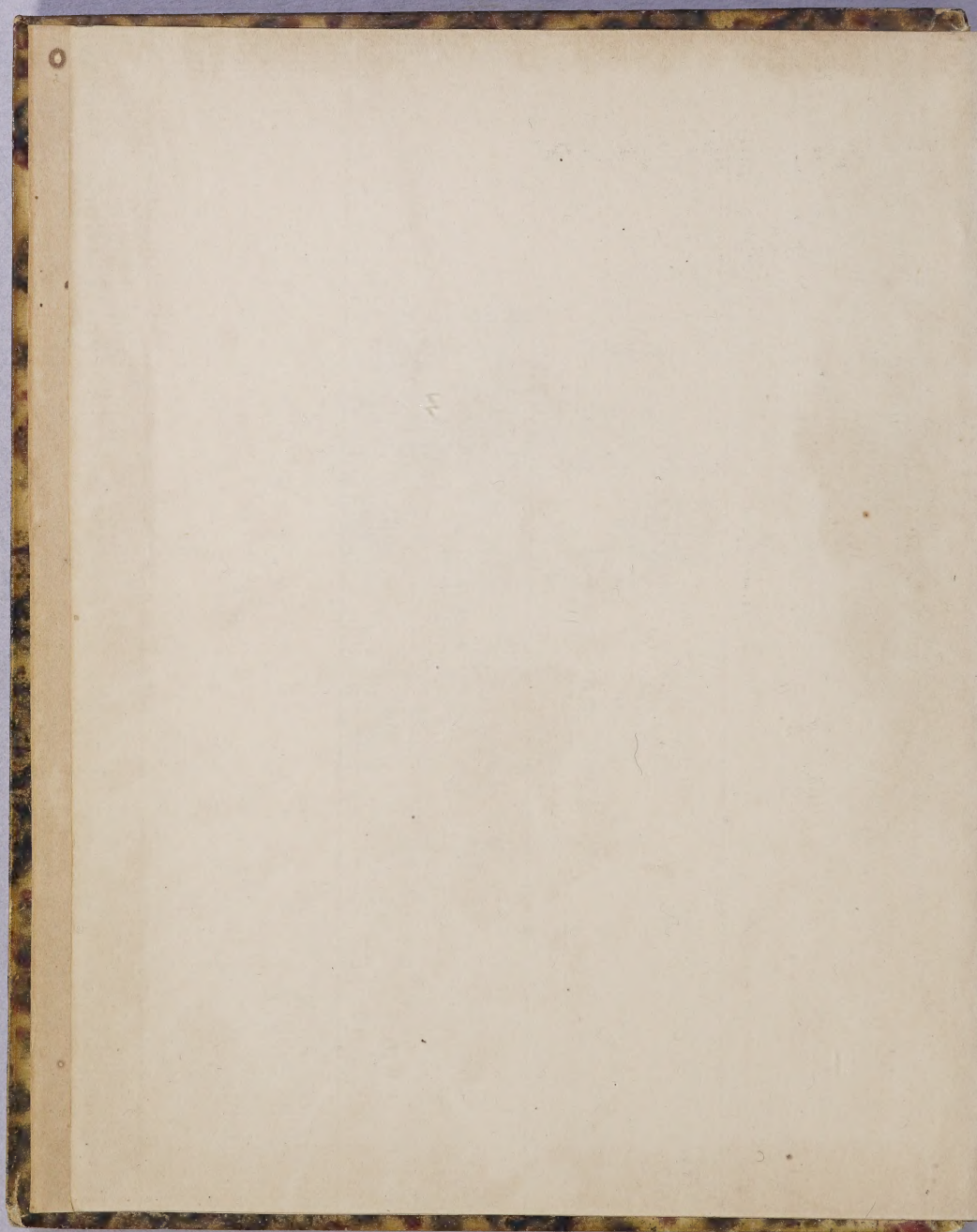


John Carter Brown.

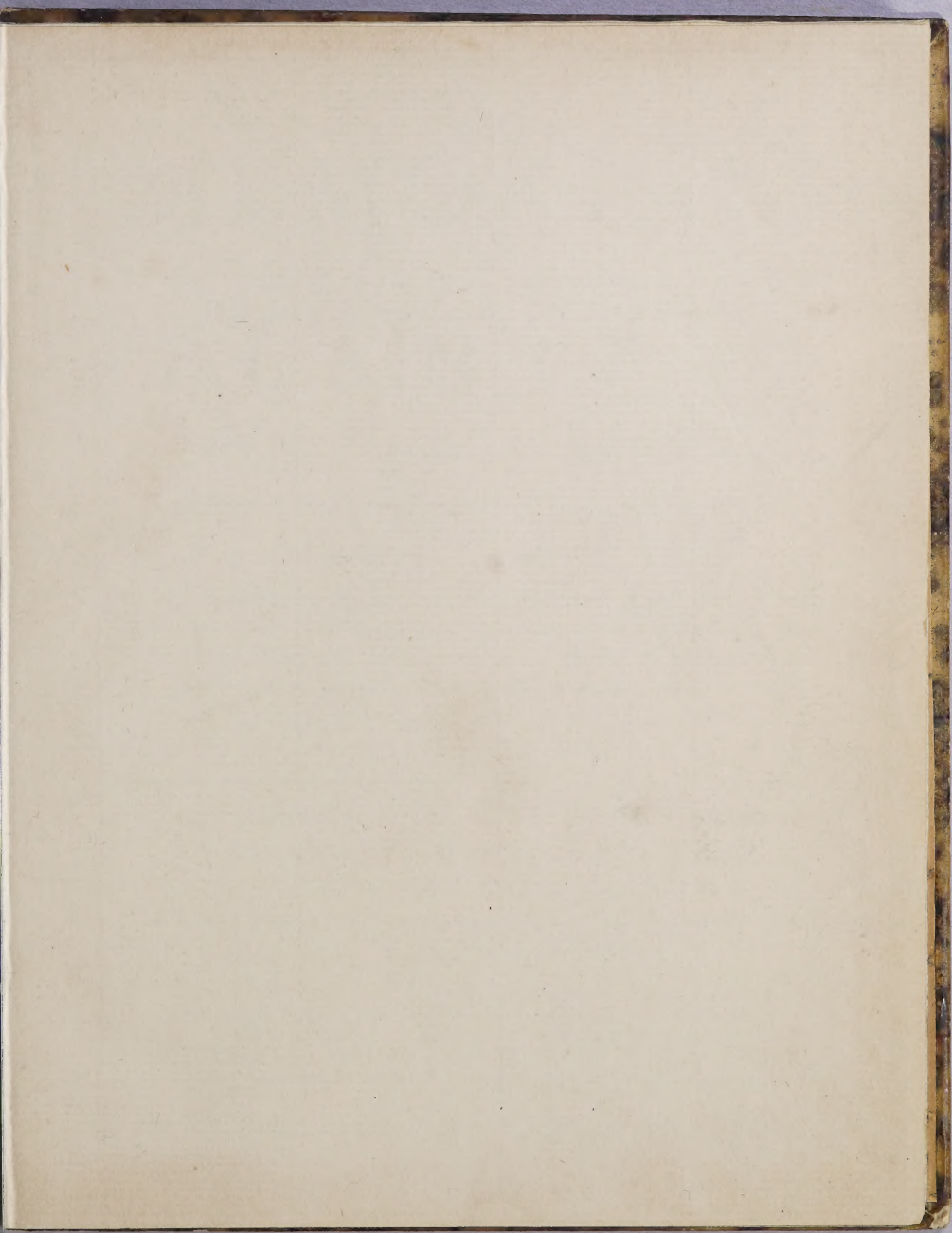


John Carter Brown.















## CHAPTER I.

# OF THE First Seisin Possession AND NAME OF VIRGINIA.



That Sir *Humphrey Gilbert*, and Sir *Richard*  
*Greenvile*, and many others, Noble spirits  
of our Nation attempted to settle a  
Plantation in the parts of *America*, in  
the Reigne of *Queen Elizabeth* is suf-  
ficiently published in the painfull col-  
lections of *Mr. Hackluit*, together with  
the variable successes, of those under-  
takers of whose labour and charge there remained no  
other fruit then the Primor seisin and royal possession  
taken thereof, as of right belonging to the Crown  
of



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of England, giving it the name of *Virginia*, in the memory and Honour of that Virgin Queen, the wonder of her Sex ; by whose Authority those attempts took their first life, and dyed not till the actors ended their daies, and their cheife supporters, and advancers tryed with so many fruitlesse attempts and endlesse charge without hope of profit to follow for many ages to come; so that, that attempt had its end, as many others since that of greater hopes and better grounded, but what shall we say? As nothing is done but according to the time fore decreed by Gods sacred Providence, so doth he provide wherewith to accomplish the same in the fulnesse of it, but the mirror of Queens being summoned to the possession of a more Glorious Reigne, left her terrestriall Crown to her Successor *James*, the Sixth of Scotland, to whom of right it did belong:

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### CHAPTER II.

#### *The reasons and meanes of renewing the undertakings of Plantations in America.*

**T**His great Monarch Gloriously ascending his Throne, being borne to greatnesse above his Ancestors, to whom all submitted as to another *Salomon*, for wisdom and justice, as well as for that he brought with him another Crown, whereby those Kingdomes that had so long contended for rights and liberties, perhaps oft times pretended rather to satisfie their present purposes, then that justice required it ; But such is the frailty of humane nature as not to be content with what we possesse, but strives by all meanes to enthrall the weaker that is necessitated to



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to prevent the worst, though by such meanes sometimes to their greater ruine ; With this Union there was also a generall peace concluded between the State, and the King of *Spaine*, the then onely enemy of our Nation and Religion, whereby our Men of war by Sea and Land were left destitute of all hope of imployment under their owne Prince ; And therefore there was liberty given to them (for preventing other evils) to be entertained as Mercenaries under what Prince or State they pleased ; A liberty granted upon shew of reason, yet of a dangerous consequence, when our friends and Allyes that had long travelled with us in one and the same quarrell, should now finde our swords sharpened as well against, as for them ; Howsoever reason of State approved thereof, the World forbore not to censure it as their affections led them, others grew jealous what might be the issue, especially when it was found that by such liberty the sword was put into their hands, the Law had prohibited them the use ; Some there were not liking to be servants to forreigne States, thought it better became them to put in practice the reviving resolution of those free Spirits, that rather chose to spend themselves in seeking a new World, then servilely to be hired but as Slaughterers in the quarrels of Strangers ; This resolution being stronger then their meanes to put it into execution, they were forced to let it rest as a dreame, till God should give the meanes to stir up the inclination of such a power able to bring it to life ; And so it pleased our great God that there hapned to come into the harbour of *Plymouth* (where I then commanded) one Captain *Waymouth* that had been employed by the Lord *Arundell* of *Warder* for the discovery of the North-west passage.

But falling short of his Course, hapned into a River on the Coast of *America*, called *Pemmaquid*, from whence he brought five of the Natives, three of whose names were *Manida*, *Skettwarroes*, and *Tasquantum*, whom I seized upon ; they were all of one Nation, but of severall parts, and severall Families ; This accident must be acknowledged the meanes under God of putting on foote, and giving life to all our Plantations, as by the ensuing discourse will manifestly appeare.



## CHAPTER III.

*Of the use I made of the Natives.*

**A**FTER I had those people sometimes in my Custody, I observed in them an inclination to follow the example of the better sort; And in all their carriage manifest shewes of great civility farre from the rudenesse of our common people; And the longer I conversed with them, the better hope they gave me of those parts where they did inhabit, as proper for our uses, especially when I found what goodly Rivers, stately Islands, and safe harbours those parts abounded with, being the speciall marks I levelled at as the onely want our Nation met with in all their Navigations along that Coast, and having kept them full three yeares, I made them able to set me downe what great Rivers ran up into the Land, what Men of note were seated on them, what power they were of, how allyed, what enemies they had, and the like of which in his proper place.

## CHAPTER IV.

*Captain Henry Challoung sent to make his residence in the Countrey till supplies came.*

**T**HOSE credible informations the Natives had given me of the condition and state of their Countrey, made me send away a Ship furnished with Men and all necessaries, provisions



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provisions convenient for the service intended under the command of Captain *Henry Challoung*, a gentleman of a good Family, industrious, and of fair condition, to whom I gave such directions and instructions for his better direction as I knew proper for his use, and my satisfaction, being grounded upon the information I had of the Natives, sending two of them with him to aver the same, Binding both the Captain his Master, and company strictly to follow it; Or to expect the miscarriage of the Voyage to be laid unto their Charge, Commanding them by all meanes to keep the northerly gage, as high as Cape Britton, till they had discovered the Maine, and then to beate it up to the Southward, as the Coast tended, till they found by the Natives they were neer the place they were assigned unto; Though this were a direction contrary to the opinion of our best Sea-men of these times; yet I knew many reasons perswading me thereunto, as well as for that I understood the Natives themselves to be exact Pilots for that Coast, having been accustomed to frequent the same, both as Fishermen and in passing along the shoare to seek their enemies, that dwelt to the Northward of them; But it is not in the wit of Man to prevent the providence of the most High.

For this Captain being some 100 leagues of the Island of *Canara*, fell sick of a Feaver, and the windes being Westerly, his company shaped their course for the *Indies*, and coming to *St. John De Porteriko*, the Captain himselfe went a shoare for the recovery of his health, whiles the Company took in water, and such other provision as they had present use of, expending some time there, hunting after such things as best pleased themselves; That ended, they set their course to fall with their owne height they were directed unto; By which meanes they met the *Spanish* Fleet that came from *Havana*, by whom they were taken and carried into *Spaine*, where their Ship and goods were confiscate, themselves made Prisoners, the voyage overthrowne, and both my Natives lost; This the gaine of their breach of Order, which afterwards observed, brought all our Shippes to their desired Ports; The affliction of the Captain and his

Company put the Lord Chief Justice Popham to charge, and my selfe to trouble in procuring their liberties, which was not suddainly obtained.

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CHAPTER V.

*The Lord Chief Justice dispatching Captaine Prin from Bristoll for the supply of Captaine Challounge.*

Shortly upon my sending away of Captaine Challounge, it pleased the Lord Chiefe Justice according to his promise to dispatch Captain Prin from Bristoll, with hope to have found Captaine Challounge, where by his instructions he was assigned, who observing the same, happily arrived there, but not hearing by any meanes what became of him, after he had made a perfect discovery of all those Rivers and Harbours he was informed of by his instructions, (the season of the yeare requiring his return) brings with him the most exact discovery of that Coast that ever came to my hands since, and indeed he was the best able to performe it of any I met withall to this present, which with his relation of the Country, wrought such an impression in the Lord Chiefe Justice, and us all that were his associates, that (notwithstanding our first disaster) we set up our resolutions to follow it with effect, and that upon better grounds, for as yet, our authority was but in motion.



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CHAPTER VI.

*Of his Lordships care in procuring his  
MAJESTIES Authority for settling  
two COLONIES.*

**I**N this Interim his Lordship failed not to interest many of the Lords and others to be Petitioners to his MAJESTY for his Royall Authority, for settling two Plantations upon the coasts of *America*, by the names of the *First* and *Second* Colonie ; the first to be undertaken by certaine Noble Men, Knights, Gentlemen, and Merchants in and about the City of *London* ; the second by certaine Knights, Gentlemen, and Merchants in the western parts : This being obtained, theirs of *London* made a very hopefull entrance into their designe, sending away under the command of Sir *Thomas Gates*, Sir *George Summers*, and many other Gentlemen of quality, a very great and hopefull Plantation to repossesse the parts of *Virginia*, Sir *Thomas Gates* happily arrived in the Bay of *Jessepiock*, in which navigation Sir *George Summers* unhappily cast away his Ship upon the Islands of *Bermatbaes*, since called the *Summer Islands*, in memory of him that deserved the honour for the great paines, care, and industry he used out of the carkasse of his wracked Ship, to build a New Barque sufficient for the transportation of himselfe, distressed company, and provision to finde out Sir *Thomas Gates* who timely arrived to the wonder of the rest of his consorts.

## CHAPTER VII.

*The dispatch of the first Plantation,  
for the second Colonie sent from Ply-  
mouth.*

BY the same Authority all things fully agreed upon between both the Colonies the Lord cheife justice his friends and associates of the West Country, sent from Plymouth Captain Popbam as president for that employment with Captain Rawley Gilbert, and divers other Gentlemen of note in three saile of ships with 100. land-men, for the seizing such a place as they were directed unto by the counsell of that Colonie, who departed from the coast of England the one and thirtieth day of May, Anno 1607. and arrived at their Rendezvouz the 8<sup>th</sup> of August following; as soone as the President had taken notice of the place, and given order for landing the provisions, he dispatcht away Captain Gilbert with Skitwarres his guide for the through discovery of the rivers and habitations of the Natives, by whom he was brought to severall of them where he found civill entertainment, and kind respects far from brutish or Savage natures, so as they suddainely became familiar friends, especially by the meanes of Dehamda, and Skitwarres, who had been in England, Dehamda being sent by the Lord cheife justice with Captain Prin and Skitwarres by me in company, so as the President was earnestly intreated by Sassenow, Aberemet, and others the principall Sagamores (as they call their great Lords) to go to the Bashabas, who it seemes was their King, and held a State agreeable, expecting that all strangers should have their address to him, not he to them.



To whom the president would have gone after severall invitations, but was hindred by crosse winds and foul weather, so as he was forced to return back, without making good what he had promised, much to the greife of those *Sagamores*, that were to attend him, The *Bashabas* notwithstanding hearing of his misfortune, sent his own Son to visit him, and to beat a trade with him for furs. How it succeeded, I could not understand, for that the ships were to be dispatched away for England, the Winter being already come; for it was the 15. day of December before they set saile to return, who brought with them the successe of what had past in that employment, which so soon as it came to the Lord cheife justice hands, he gave out order to the Councell for sending them back with supplies necessary.

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#### CHAPTER VIII.

### *The sending supplies to the Colonie, and the unhappie death of the Lord cheife justice before their departure.*

THE supplies being furnished and all things ready onely attending for a faire wind, which hapned not before the news of the cheife justice death was posted to them to be transported to the discomfort of the poor Planters, but the ships arriving there in good time, was a great refreshing to those that had had their store-house and most of their provisions burnt the Winter before.

Besides that they were strangely perplexed with the great and unseasonable cold they suffered with that extremity, as the like hath not been heard of since, and it seemes, was universall, it being the same yeare, that our *Thames* were so lockt up that they built their boates upon it, and could

ould provisions of severall sorts to those that delighted in the Novelties of the times, but the miseries they had past, were nothing to that they suffered by the disastrous news they received of the death of the Lord cheif justice, that suddainly followed the death of their President, but the latter was not so strange, in that he was well stricken in years before he went, and had long been an infirme man. Howsoever heartned by hopes, willing he was to dye in acting something that might be serviceable to God, and honourable to his Country, but that of the death of the cheife justice was such a corrasive to all, as struck them with despaire of future remedy, and it was the more augmented, when they heard of the Sir *John Gilbert*, Elder brother of *Ralph Gilbert* that was then their President, a man worthy to be beloved of them all for his indultry, and care for their well being ; The President was to return to settle the state his Brother had left him, upon which all resolved to quit the place, and with one consent to away, by which means all our former hopes were frozen to death, though Sir *Francis Popham* could not so give it over, but continued to send thither severall years after in hope of better fortunes, but found it fruitlesse, and was necessitated at last to sit down with the losse he had already undergone.

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CHAPTER IX.

*My resolution not to abandon the prosecution of the businesse, in my opinion so well grounded.*

**A**lthough I were interested in all those misfortunes, and found it wholly given over by the body of the adventurers, aswell for that they had lost the principall



capall support of the designe, as also that the Country it selfe was branded by the returne of the Plantation, as being over cold, and in respect of that, not habitable by our Nation.

Besides, they understood it to be a taske too great for perticular persons to undertake, though the Country it selfe, the Rivers, Havens, Harbours, upon that coast might in time prove profitable to us.

These last acknowledgements bound me confidently to prosecute my first resolution, not doubting but *GOD* would effect that which Man despaired of, as for those reasons, the causes of others discouragements, the first onely was given to me, in that I had lost so Noble a Friend, and my Nation so worthy a Subject. As for the coldnesse of the Clyme, I had had too much experience in the World to be frigated with such a blast, as knowing many great Kingdomes and large Territories more northerly seated, and by many degrees colder than the Clyme from whence they came, yet plentifully inhabited, and divers of them stored with no better commodities from Trade and Commerce than those parts afforded, if like Industry, Art, and Labour be used, for the last I had no reason greatly to despaire of means when *GOD* should be pleased by our ordinary frequenting that Country, to make it appeare, it would yeild both profit and content to as many as aimed thereat, these being truly (for the most part) the motives that all men labour, howsoever otherwise adjoynd with faire colours and goodly shadows.

## CHAPTER X.

*A resolution to put new life into that  
scattered and lacerated Body.*

**F**inding I could no longer be seconded by others, I became an owner of a Ship my selfe fit for that employment, and under colour of fishing and trade, I got a Master and company for her, to which I sent *Vines* and others my owne servants with their provision for trade and discovery, appointing them to leave the Ship and Ships Company for to follow their businesse in the usuall place, (for I knew they would not be drawn to seek by any meanes) by these and the help of those Natives formerly sent over, I came to be truly informed of so much as gave me assurance that in time I should want no undertakers, though as yet I was forced to hire Men to stay there the Winter Quarter at extream rates, and not without danger, for that the War had consumed the *Bashaba*, and the most of the great *Sagamores*, with such Men of Action as followed them, and those that remained were sore afflicted with the Plague, for that the Country was in a manner left void of Inhabitants; Notwithstanding, *Vines* and the rest with him that lay in the Cabbins with those People that dyed some more, some lesse, mightily, (blessed be *GOD* for it) not one of them ever felt their heads to ake while they stayed there; and this course I held some years together, but nothing to my private profit, for what I got one way I spent another, so that I began to grow weary of that businesse as not for my turne till better times.



CHAPTER XI.

*Captain Harles comming to me with a  
new proposition of other hopes.*

While I was labouring by what means I might best continue life in my languishing hopes, there comes one Captain *Henry Harley* unto me, bringing with him a Native of the Island of *Capawick*, a place seated to the Southward of *Cape Codd* whose name was *Epenewe* a person of a goodly stature, strong and well proportioned, this man was taken upon the main with some twenty nine others by a ship of *London* that endeavoured to sell them for slaves in *Spain*, but being understood that they were *Americans*, and found to be unapt for their uses, they would not meddle with them, this being one of them they refused, wherein they exprest more worth than those that brought them to the market, who could not but know that our Nation was at that time in travaile for selling of Christian Colonies upon that continent, it being an act much tending to our prejudice, when we came into that part of the Countries, as it shall further appeare, how Captaine *Harley* came to be possessed of this *Savage*, I know not, but I understood by others how he had been shewed in *London* for a wonder, it is true (as I have said) he was a goodly man of a brave aspect, stout and sober in his demeanor, and had learned so much *English* as to bid those that wondred at him, welcome, welcome, this being the last and best use they could make of him, that was now growne out of the peoples wonder, the Captain, falling further into his familiarity, found him to be of acquaintance and friendship with those subject to the *Bashaba*, whom the Captain well knew, being himselve one of the Plantation,

tion, sent over by the Lord chiefe justice, and by that means understood much of his language, found out the place of his birth, nature of the Country, their severall kinds of commodities, and the like, by which he conceived great hope that good might be made of him, if ~~meanes~~ could be found for his imployment, but finding adventurers of that kind were worne out of date; after so many saylings, and so soone upon the return of our late Colony, but the Gentleman calling to mind my aptnesse to designs of that nature, lays up his rest to discover his greatest secrets to me, by whom had hoped to rise or fall in this action, after he had spoken with me, and that I had seen his *Savage*, though I had some reason to beleive the Gentleman in what he told me, yet I thought it not amisse to take some time before I undertook a businesse ( as I thought ) so improbable in some particulars, but yet I doubted not, my resolution being such ( as is said ) I might make some use of his service; And therefore wisht him to leave him with me, giving him my word, that when I saw my time to send againe to those parts, he should have notice of it, and I would be glad to accept of his service, and that with as great kindnesse as he freely offered it, in the meane time, he might be pleased to take his owne course.

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CHAPTER XII.

*The reasons of my undertaking the imployment for the Island of Capawick.*

**A**T the time this new *Savage* came unto me, I had recovered *Affacumet*, one of the Natives I sent with Captain *Chalownes* in his unhappy imployment, with whom I lodged *Epenaw*, who at the first hardly understood one  
the



the others speech, till after a while; I perceived the difference was no more then that, as ours is betweene the Northern and Southerne people, so that I was a little eased in the use I made of my old servant whom I engaged to give account of what he learned by conference between themselves, and he as faithfully performed it; Being fully satisfied of what he was able to say, and the time of making ready, drawing on, following my pretended designs; I thought it became me to acquaint the thrice honoured Lord of *South-Hampton* with it, for that I knew the Captain had some relation to his Lordship, and I not willing in those daies, to undertake any matter extraordinary without his Lordships advice, who approved of it so well that he adventured 100*l.* in that imployment, and his Lordship being at that time Commander of the Isle of *Wight*, where the Captain had his abiding under his Lordship, who out of his noblenesse was pleased to furnish me with some land Souldiers, and to commend to me a grave Gentleman, one Captain *Hobson*, who was willing to go that voyage, and to adventure 100*l.* himselfe. To him I gave the command of the Ship, all things being ready, and the company came together, attending but for a faire winde; they set saile in *June*, in *Anno 1614.* being fully instructed how to demeane themselves in every kind, carrying with them *Epenow*, *Affacomet*, and *Wanape*, another Native of those parts sent me out of the Isle of *Wight* for my better information in the parts of the Country of his knowledge, when as it pleased God that they were arrived upon the coast they were Pilotted from place to place, by the Natives themselves, as well as their hearts could desire; And comming to the Harbour where *Epenow* was to make good his undertaking, the principal inhabitants of the place came aboard, some of them being his Brothers, others his near Couzens, who after they had communed together and were kindly entertained by the Captain, departed in their Cannowes, promising the next morning to come aboard again, and bring some trade with them; But *Epenow* privately (as it appeared)

*Two Brothers  
of Sturtons  
and Master  
Mathewes.*

peared ) had contracted with his friends, how he might make his escape without performing what he had undertaken, being in truth no more then he had told me he was to do though with losse of his life, for otherwise if it were found that he had discovered the secrets of his Country, he was sure to have his braines knockt out as soone as he came a shoar, for that cause I gave the Captaine strict charge to endeavour by all meanes to prevent his escaping from them, and for the more surety, I gave order to have three Gentlemen of my owne kinred to be ever at hand with him, cloathing him with long garments, slyly to be laid hold on, if occasion should require; Notwithstanding all this, his friends being all come at the time appointed with twenty Cannows, and lying at a certaine distance with their Bows ready, the Captaine calles to them to come aboard, but they not moving, he speakes to Epenow to come unto him, where he was in the fore castle of the Ship, he being then in the wast of the Ship between two of the Gentlemen that had him in gard, start, suddainly from them, and comming to the Captaine, calls to his friends in *English* to come aboard, in the interim slips himsele over board, and although he were taken hold of by one of the company, yet being a strong and heavy Man, could not be stayed, and was no sooner in the water, but the Natives sent such a showre of arrowes, and came withall desperately so neer the Ship, that they carryed him away in despight of all the Musquetters aboard, who were for the number as good as our nation did afford; And thus were my hopes of that particular made void and frustrate, and they returned without doing more, though otherwise ordered how to have spent that summer to good purpose; but such are the fruits to be looked for, by employing men more zealous of gain than fraught with experience how to make it.



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CHAPTER XIII.

*Sir Richard Hakings undertook by authority from the Councell of the second Colonie to trie what service he could do them as President for that yeare.*

**H**AVING received his Commission and Instructions, he departed in *October* 1615, and spent the time of his being in those parts in searching of the Country, and finding out the commodities thereof, but the war was at the height and the principall Natives almost destroyed, so that his observation could not be such as could give account of any new matter, more than formerly had been received, from thence he past along the coast to *Virginia*, & stay'd there some time, in expectation of what he could not be satisfied in, so took his next course for *Spain*, to make the best of such commodities he had got together, as he coasted from place to place having sent his Ship laden with Fish to the Market before, and this was all that was done by any of us that yeare.

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CHAPTER XIV.

*Of the sending of Captaine Rocrast to meete with Captaine Dermor in NEW-ENGLAND.*

**A**BOUT this time I received letters from Captaine Dermor out of *New-England*, giving me to understand that

that there was one of my Savages sent into those parts brought from *Malago* in a Ship of *Bristol*, acquainting me with the meanes I might recover him, which I followed and had him sent me, who was after imployed with others in the voyage with Captaine *Hobson* sent to *Cappawike* as is abovesaid, by this Savage Captaine *Dermor* understood so much of the state of his Country, as drew his affections wholly to follow his hopes that way, to which purpose he writes, that if I pleased to send a Commission to meeete him in *New-England*, he would endeavour to come from the *New-found Land* to receive it, and to observe such other instructions as I pleased to give him, whereupon the next season I sent

Anno 1619. Captaine *Recraft* with a company I had of purpose hired for the service. At his arrivall upon the coast he met with a small Barque of *Deepe*, which he seized upon according to such liberties as was granted unto him in such cases, notwithstanding, the poore French-Man being of our Religion, I was easily perswaded upon his petition to give content for his losse, although it proved much to damage afterwards, for Captaine *Recraft* being now shipped and furnished with all things necessary, left the Coast contrary to my directions; and went to *Virginia*, where he had formerly dwelt, and there falling into company with some of his old acquaintance, a quarrell happened between him and another, so that before he could get away he was slaine, by which accident the Barque was left at random, (the most part of the company being on shoar) a storme arising, she was cast away, and all her provisions lost, something was saved but nothing ever came to my hands.



CHAPTER XV.

*Of my imployment of Captain Dormer  
after his saylings to come from the  
New-found land to New-England.*

Captain Dormer being disappointed of his meanes to *Anno 1619.*  
come from *New-found-land*, to *New-England*, took shipping for *England*; and came to me at *Plymouth* where I gave him an account of what I had done, and he me, what his hopes were, to be able to do me service ( if I pleased ) to imploy him, hereupon I conferred his informations, together with mine owne I received by severall wayes, and found them to agree in Many the particulars of highest consequence and best considerations, whereupon I dispatched him away with the company he had gotten together, as fast as my owne Ship could be made ready for her ordinary imployment, sending with him what he thought necessary, hoping to have met Captaine *Rocraft*, where he was assigned to attend till he received further directions from me, but at the Ships arrivall they found Captain *Rocraft* gone for *Virginia*, with all his company in the Barque he had taken, of which before Captaine *Dormer* arriving, and seeing *Rocraft* gon, was much perplexed, yet so resolved he was, that he ceased not to follow his designe with the Men and Meanes which I had sent him, and so shaped his course from *Sagadahock* in 44 degrees to *Capawike* being in 41 and 36 minutes, sending me a journall of his proceeding, with the description of the Coast all along as he pas'd. Passing by *Capawike*, he continued his course along the coast from Harbour to Harbour till he came to *Virginia*, where he expected to meete with *Rocraft* (as afore) but finding him dead, and all lost the should have supply'd

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ply'd him, he was forced to shift as he could to make his returne, and comming to *Capawike* and *Nautican*, and going first to *Nautican* and from thence to *Capawike*, he set himfelfe and some of his people on shoar, where he met with *Epenow* the *Savage*, who had escaped (of whom) before, : This *Savage* speaking some *English*, laughed at his owne escape, and reported the story of it, Mr. *Dormer* told him he came from mee, and was one of my servants, and that I was much grieved he had beene so ill used, as to be forced to steale away ; this *Savage* was so cunning, that after he had questioned him about me and all he knew belonged unto me, conceived he was come on purpose to betray him, and conspired with some of his fellowes to take the *Captaine*, thereupon they laid hands upon him, but he being a brave stoute Gentleman, drew his Sword and freed himfelfe, but not without fourteen wounds, this disaster forced him to make all possible hast to *Virginia* to be cured of his wounds ; at the second returne he had the misfortune to fall sick and die of the infirmity many of our Nation are subject unto at their first comming into those parts ; the losse of this Man, I confesse, much troubled me, and had almost made me resolve never to intermeddle in any of those courses.

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CHAPTER XVI.

*The reasons of endeavouring to renew our  
first Patent and to establisth the forme of  
Government by way of Corporation at  
PLYMOUTH.*

**A**fter I had made so many trialls of the State and Commodities of the Country, and Nature and Condition  
of



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of the People, and found all things agreeable to the ends I aymed at from the first, I thought it sorted with Reason and Justice to use the like diligence, order, and care for our affaires in the Northern Plantation, the Company of Virginia for the Southern, with some alteration of the forme of Government, as more proper (in our judgement) for affaires of that kinde, and like enlargement of the borders, beginning where they ended at 40 degrees and from thence to 48 Northwards, and into the land from Sea to Sea; of this my resolution I was bound to offer the founder considerations to divers of his Majesties honourable Privy Councell, who had so good liking thereunto, as they willingly became interested themselves therein as Patentees, and Councellours for the managing of the businesse, by whose favours I had the easier passage in the obtaining his Majesties Royall Charter to be granted us according to his warrant to the then Solicitor Generall, the true Copy whereof followeth (*viz.*) To Sir Thomas Coventry Knight, his Majesties Solicitor Generall.

**W**Hereas it is thought fit that a Patent of Incorporation be granted to the Adventurers of the Northern Colonie in Virginia, to containe the like Liberties, Priviledges, Power, Authorities, Lands and all other things within their limits, (*viz.*) between the degrees of 40 and 48, as were heretofore granted to the company in Virginia, excepting onely that whereas the said company have a Freedom of Custome & Subsidie for 21 yeares, and of Impositions for ever, this new Company is to be free of Custome and Subsidie for the like terme of yeares, and of Impositions after so long time as his Majesty shall please to grant unto them, this shall be therefore to will and require you to prepare a Patent ready for his Majesties Royall Signature to the purpose aforesaid, leaving a blank for the time of freedome from imposition to be supplied, and put in by his Majesty, for which this shall be your warrant, dated 23 July 1620.

Signed by the  
 { L. Chancellour.  
 { L. Privy Seale.  
 { Earl of Arundell.  
 { Mr. Secretary Calvert.  
 { Mr. of the Rolls.

{ Lord Digby.  
 { Mr. Comptroller.  
 { Mr. Secretary Naunton.  
 { Mr. of the Wards.

## CHAPTER XVII.

*Shewing the troubles I underwent by the reason of the company of Virginia's exceptions, taken at the Patent granted by the Lords and others for the affaires of*  
**N E W - E N G L A N D.**

I have briefly given you an account of the failings and disasters of what hath past in those my former and foreign undertakings, I will now (with your patience) let you see some of my troubles I met with where I might have hoped for a comfortable encouragement, but such is (we commonly see) the condition of humane Nature that what is well intended and confidently pursued by a publique spirit, is notwithstanding sometimes by others made subject to exceptions and so prosecuted as a matter worthy of reprehension, so fared it with me at this present, for I had no sooner past the Patent under the great Seale, but certaine of the company of *Virginia* tooke exceptions thereat, as conceiving it tended much to their prejudice in that they were debarred the intermeddling within our limits who had formerly excluded us, from having to do with theirs, hereupon severall complaints were made to the King and Lords of the Privy Councell, who after many deliberate hearings, and large debate on both sides, saw no cause wherefore we should not enjoy what the King had granted us, as well as they what the King had granted them, especially having obtained from him so many gracious favours over and above our aymes, as namely severall free gifts, divers great salaries, and other great advantages to the value (as I have understood) of five or six hundred thousand pound whereas our ambition onely



aymed at the enjoying of his Majesties favour and justice to protect and support us in our freedoms, that we might peaceably reape the benefits of GOD's gracious gifts, raised by our owne Industries, without any of their helpe or hinderances, our desires being so faire that all that were not over partiall, easily assented thereunto, and ordered it accordingly, as by the same it may appeare, but that could not satisfie, for I was plainly tould, that howsoever I had sped before the Lords, I should heare more of it the next Parliament, assuring me that they would have 300 voices more than I, whereupon I replied, If justice could be overthrowne by voices, it should not grieve me to loose what I had so honestly gotten; the next Parliament was no sooner assembled, but I found it too true wherewith I was formerly threatned, as you may see it following.

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CHAPTER XVII.

*My being Summoned to appeare in the  
House of Parliament to answer what  
was to be objected against the Patent  
of NEW-ENGLAND.*

THE whole house being dissolved into a Committee, Sir Edward Cook, being in the chaire, I was called for to the Barre, where after some space it pleased him to tell me that the House understood that there was a Patent granted to me, and diverse other noble persons therein nominated for the establishing of a Colony in New England, this (as it seemes) was a grievance of the Commonwealth, and so complained of in respect of many particulars therein contained contrary

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to the Lawes and priviledges of the subjects, as also that it was a Monopoly, and the colour of planting a Colony put upon it for particular ends, and private gaine, which the House was to looke unto and to Minister justice to all parties, assuring me further that I should receive nothing but justice, and that the House would do no wrong to any, that I was a Gentleman of Honour and worth, but the Publique was to be respected before all particulars, but before they could descend to other matters in the businesse, the Patent was to be brought into the House, therefore he required the delivery of it.

To this generall Charge and speciall Command I humbly replied, that for my owne part, I was but a particular person, and interior to many, to whom the Patent was granted, having no power to deliver it, without their assents, neither in truth was it in my custody, but being demanded who had it, I answered that it remained still ( for ought I knew ) in the Crowne office, where it was left since the last Parliament, for that it was resolved to be renewed for the amendment of some faults contained therein, from whence if it pleased the House, they might command it, and dispose thereof as their wisdomes thought it good. But to the generall Charge I know not ( under favour ) how any action of that kind could be a grievance to the publique, seeing at first it was undertaken for the advancement of Religion, the enlargement of the bounds of our Nation, the increase of trade, and the jmployment of many thousands of all sorts of people.

That I conceived it could not be esteemed a Monopoly, though it is true at the first discovery of the coast few were interested in the charge thereof, for many could not be drawn to adventure in actions of that kind where they were assured of losse, and small hopes of geain.

And indeed so many adventures had been made, and so many losses sustained and received, that all or the most part that tasted thereof grew weary, till now it is found



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found by our constant perseverance therein, that some profit by a course of fishing, upon that coast, may be made extraordinary, which was never intended to be converted to private uses by any grant obtained by us from his Majesty, as by the severall offers made to all the Maritime Cities and Townes in the Western part, that pleased to partake of the Liberties, and Immunities granted to us by his Majesty, which was desired principally for our warrant to regulate those affaires, the better to settle the publique Plantation by the profits to be raised by such as sought the benefit thereof, ( being no more in effect ) then many private Gentlemen, and Lords of manors within our owne Countries enjoyed at this present, and that both agreeable to the laws and justice of our Nation without offence to the Subjects Liberties; But for my particular, I was glad of the present occasion that had so happily called them together from all parts of the Kingdome, to whom I was humbly bold in the behalfe of my selfe and the rest of those intrusted in the Patent to make present proffer thereof to the House for the Generall estate of the whole Kingdome, so they would prosecute the settling the Plantation, as from the first was intended, wherein we would be their humble servants in all that lay in our power, without looking back to the great charge that had been expended in the discovery, and seizure of the coast, and bringing it to the passe it was come unto. That what was more to be said to the Patent for the present, I humbly prayed I might receive in particular, to the end I might be the better furnished to give them answer thereunto by my Councell, at such time they pleased to heare me againe, being confident, I should not onely have their approbation in the further prosecuting so well grounded a designe, but their furtherance also, howsoever I was willing to submit the whole to their honourable censures, hereupon it was ordered, that the Patent should be looked into by a Committee assigned for that purpose, and the exceptions taken against it

it delivered to me, that had a prefixed day to attend them againe with my Councell at Law to answer to those their objections.

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CHAPTER XIX.

*My second appearance with my Councell.*

THE time assigned being come, and I not receiving their objections (as by the House it was ordered) I attended without my Councell, in that I wanted upon which to build my instructions for preparing them as in duty I ought, but being called I humbly told them, that in obedience to their commands, I attended to receive the Houses objections against the Patent of *New-England*, but it was not yet come to my hands, where the fault was I knew not, and therefore I besought them to assigne me a new day, and to order I might have it delivered to me as was intended, or otherwise if they so pleased, I was ready without my Councell to answer what could be objected, doubting, they might conceive, I sought by delays to put off the businesse: to this it was answered by Sir *Edward Cooke*, that I had gained great favour of the House to receive the particulars in writing, by which I was able to plead my own cause (though as yet I had it not) but I acknowledged the greatnesse of their favours, and attended their further commands, according to the time assigned.

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CHAPTER XX.

*My appearance the third time, together  
with my Councell at Law.*

**H**AVING received the Houses exceptions against the patent, I drew up my full answers to every particular, and entertained for my councell Mr. *Finch* of *Graves Inn* (since that the Lord *Finch*) and Mr. *Caltrup*, afterwards Attorney Generall of the Court of Wards ; To these I delivered my instructions, assigning them to proceed accordingly, but, as in great Causes before great States, where the Court seemes to be a party, Councell oftentimes is shy of wading farther than with their safety they may returne ; however, both did so well, the one for the matter of Justice, the other for the matter of Law, as in Common Judgement the Objections were fully answered, and they seeming to be at a stand ; the House demanded of me what I had more to say my selfe, I being sensible wherein my Councell came short of my intentions, besought the House to take into their grave considerations, that the most part of the Fisher-Men spoken of, had in obedience to his Majesties Royall Grant, conformed themselves thereunto, and I hoped that they were but particular persons that opposed themselves against it, but admit all of them had joyned together, (yet had that belonged rather to the Councell for those affaires) to have complained of them, for the many injuries and outrages done by them, that the Councell of their owne charge and cost, had first discovered that goodly coast, and found that hopeful meanes to settle a flourishing Plantation for the good of this Kingdom in generall, as well great Lords as Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, Merchants, Fisher-Men, Tradesmen, Husband-Men, Labourers, and the like, and that both to honour and profit, that the enlargement of the Kings

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Dominions

Dominions, with the advancement of Religion in those desert parts, are matters of highest consequence, and far exceeding a simple and disorderly course of Fishing, which would soone be given over, for that so goodly a Coast could not be long left unpeopled by the *French, Spanish, or Dutch*, so that if the Plantation be destroyed, the Fishing is lost, and then the profit and honour of our Nation must perish (in all opinion) both to present and future ages, which these Men principally aymed at, that the mischiefe already sustained by those disorderly Persons, are inhumane and intollerable; for first in their manners and behaviour they are worse than the very Savages, impudently and openly lying with their Women, teaching their Men to drinke drunke, to sweare and blaspheme the Name of *GOD*, and in their drunken humour to fall together by the eares, thereby giving them occasion to seek revenge; besides, they couzen and abuse the Savages in trading and trafficking, selling them Salt covered with Butter in stead of so much Butter, and the like couzenages and deceipts, both to bring the Planters and all our Nation into contempt and disgrace, thereby to give the easier passage to those People that dealt more righteously with them; that they sell unto the Savages, Musquets, Fowling-Pieces, Powder, Shot, Swords, Arrow-Heads, and other Armes, wherewith the Savages slew many of those Fisher-Men, and are growne so able, & so apt, as they become most dangerous to the Planters: and I concluded,

That in this particular I had beene drawne out of my zeale to my Countryes happinesse, to engage my estate so deeply as I had done, and having but two Sonnet, I adventured the life of one of them (who is there at this present) for the better advancement thereof, with others of his Kinsmen of his owne name with many other private friends) which so neerly concerned me, that if I did expresse more passion than ordinary in the delivery thereof, I hoped the House would be pleased to pardon me, affirming, that if I should do lesse, I might appeare willing to suffer then to perish by my Negligence, Connivence, Im-  
providence



providence, or Ungratefulnesse, to the dishonour of my Nation, and burden of my owne Conscience, but these things being considered, I presume the Honourable assembly will do what in all respects shall be both just and lawfull, and that in confidence thereof, I wil cease to be further troublesome.

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CHAPTER XXI.

*What followed upon my answer to the Houses exceptions.*

**B**Eing perswaded in my owne understanding, as well as in the judgement of those that accompanied me I had sufficiently satisfied the most part of the House, the rather for that they forbad the Lawyers to speake any more, after I began to deliver what I had to say for my selfe, with this hope I departed attending the successe, but understanding (from those that were favourers and parties with me) that my opposites held their resolutions to make it a Publique Grievance, and for such, to present it to his Majesty.

Hereupon I thought it became me to use my best means his Majesty might have sight of their exceptions and my answers, which accordingly was performed; so that at the time the Houses presented the Publique Grievances of the Kingdome, that of the Patent of *New-England* was the first, wherein was declared, that having heard me and my Learned Councell severall dayes, but that I could not defend the same, which the King observing was a little moved, finding the matter was made greater than the cause required; this their Publique Declaration of the Houses, dislike of the cause, shooke of all my adventurers for Plantation, and made many of the Patentees to quit their Interest, so that in all likelyhood I must fall under the

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weight of so heavy a burthen, but the justnesse of my cause being truly apprehended by the King, from which I understood, he was not to be drawne to overthrow the Corporation he so much approved of in his owne judgement, and I was wished not to omit the prosecution thereof, as cause required, but I thought better to forbear for the present, in honour and respect of what had past in so publique a manner betweene the King and his House of Commons, who shortly after upon severall reasons, rising from particular persons, who (as it seemed) were more liberrall in their language than became them, trenching farther upon the Kings Prerogative Power, he thought to be tolerated as doubting of the consequence thereof, whereupon the Parliament was dismissed, divers of those free speakers committed to the Tower, others to other Prisons, so that now I was called upon to attend those affaires on severall accidents that happened. As first, for that the French Embassadour made challenge to those Territories granted us by the King our Sovereigne, in the behalfe of the King of France, his Master, as belonging to his Subjects, that by his authority were possessed thereof as a part of *Nova France*, to which I was commanded by the King to give answer to the Embassadour his claime, which was sent me from the Lord Treasurer under the title of *Le Memorial de Monsieur Seigneur Le Conte de Tilieres, Ambassadeur pour Le Royde France*; Whereunto I made so full a reply (as it seemes) there was no more heard of that their claime. But as Captaine *Dormer*, who (as I said) was coasting that Country, met with some Hollanders that were settled in a place we call *Hudson's River*, in trade with the Natives, who in the right of our Patent forbad them the place, as being by his Majestie appointed to us; there answer was, they understood no such thing, nor found any of our Nation there, so that they hoped they had not offended; However, this their communication removed them not, but upon our complaining of their intrusion to his Majesty, order was given to his Embassadours to deale with the States, to know by what warrant any of their Subjects tooke upon them to settle within thos



those limits by him granted to his Subjects who were royally seized of a part thereof ; to which was answered, that they knew of no such thing, if there were any, it was without their authority, and that they onely had enacted the company for the affaires of the *West-Indies* ; this answer being returned, made us to prosecute our businesse, and to resolve of the removing of those Interlopers to force them to submit to the Government of those to whome that place belonged. Thus you may see how many burthens I travailed under of all sides, and yet not come near my journies end.

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CHAPTER XXII.

*Of the Descent of Mr. Perce, Mr. Day,  
others their Associates, within our  
limits being bound for Virginia.*

**B**Efore the unhappy controversie hapned between those of *Virginia*, and my selfe ( as you have heard ) they were forced through the great charge they had been at, to hearken to any propositions that might give ease and furtherance to so hopefull a businesse ; to that purpose, it was referred to their considerations how necessary it was, that means might be used to draw into those enterprises some of those families that had retired themselves into *Holland* for scruple of conscience, giving them such freedom and liberty, as might stand with their likings, this advice being hearkned unto, there were that undertook the putting it in practise, and accordingly brought it to effect so far forth, as that the three ships ( such as their weake fortunes were able to provide ) whereof two proved unserviceable and so were

left behind, the third with great difficulty recovered the coast of *New-England*, where they landed their people, many of them weake and feeble through the length of the Navigation, the leakinesse of the ship, and want of many other necessities such undertakings required; but they were not many daies a shoar before they had gotten both health and strength, through the comfort of the Ayr, the store of fish and fowle, with plenty of wholesome rootes and hearbs the Country afforded; besides the civill respect the Natives used towards them, tending much to their happinesse in so great extremity they were in, after they had well considered the state of their affaires and found that the Authority they had from the Company of *Virginia* could not warrant their abode in that place, which they found so prosperous and pleasing to them, they hastned away their ship, with order to their Sollicitor to deale with me, to be a meanes they might have a grant from the Councell of *New Englands* affaires to settle in the place, which was accordingly performed to their particular satisfaction and good content of them all, which place was after called *New-Plymouth*, where they have continued ever since very peaceable, and in all plenty of all necessities that nature needeth, if that could satisfie our vaine affections, where I will leave them for the present.

## CHAPTER XXIII.

*My Son Captain Robert Gorges sent by  
Authority of the Councell for those  
affaires, as their Lievtenant Generall.*

THE severall complaints made to the Councell of the abuses committed by severall the Fishermen, and other



ther Interlopers, who without order from them frequented those coasts, tending to the scorne of our Nation, both to the ordinary mixing themselves with their women, and other beastly demeanors, tending to Drunkenesse to the overthrow of our trade and dishonour of the Government.

For reformation whereof, and to prevent the evils that may ensue, they were pleased to resolve of the sending some one into those parts, as their Lievtenant, to regulate the estate of their affaires and those abuses, hereupon my Son *Robert Gorges* being newly come out of the *Venetian War*, was the man they were pleased to pitch upon being one of the company, and interested in a proportion of the land with the rest of the Patentees, in the Bay of the *Majechewsett* containing ten miles in breadth, and thirty miles into the maine land, who between my Lord *Gorges* and my selfe, was speedily sent away into the said Bay of *Massechewset*, where he arrived about the beginning of *August* following, *Anno 1623.* that being the place he resolved to make his residence, as proper for the Publique, as well as for his private, where landing his provisions, and building his storehouses, he sent to them of *New-Plymouth* ( who by his Commission were authorized to be his assistants ) to come unto him, who willingly obeyed his order, and as carefully discharged their duties ; by whose experience he suddainely understood what was to be done with the poore meanes he had, beleiving the supplies he expected would follow, according to the undertakings of divers his familiar friends who had promised as much ; but they hearing how I sped in the House of Parliament withdrew themselves, and my selfe and friends were wholly disabled to do any thing to purpose. The report of these proceedings with us, comming to my Sons eares, he was advised to return home, till better occasion should offer it selfe unto him.

Here

*Here followes my Son Captaine Gorges  
Patent.*

*To all whom these presents shall come, the  
Councell for the Affaires of NEW-  
ENGLAND in AMERICA; send  
Greeting.*

**W**Hereas it hath pleased the Kings Most Excellent Majesty by his Royall Grant, bearing date the third day of *November*, in the eighteenth year of his Majesties Reigne over this his Highness Realme of *England*, &c. For divers causes therein expressed, absolutely to give, grant, and confirme unto us the said Councell and our Successours, all the foresaid Land of *New-England*, lying and being from forty to forty eight degrees of Northerly Latitude, and in length by all that breadth aforesaid, from Sea to Sea throughout the Main Land, together with all the Woods, Waters, Rivers, Soyles, Havens, Harbours, Islands, and other Commodities, whatsoever thereunto belonging, with all Priviledges, Preheminencies, Proffits, and Liberties by Sea and Land, as by the said Grant, amongst other things therein contained, more at large appeareth. Now know all Men by these Presents, that we the Councell of *New-England*, for and in respect of the good and speciall service done by Sir *Ferdinando Gorges* Knight to the Plantation, from the first attempt thereof unto this present, as also for many other causes, us hereunto moving, and likewise for and in consideration of the payment of one hundred and sixty pounds of lawfull

*English*



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*English* Money unto the hands of our Treasurer, by *Robert Gorges* Sonne of the said Sir *Ferdinando Gorges* Knight, whereof, and of every part and parcell whereof the said *Robert Gorges* his Heires Executors and Assignes are for ever acquitted and discharged by these presents, have given, granted and confirmed, and by these presents, do give grant and confirme unto the said *Robert Gorges*, his Heires and Assignes for ever, all that part of the Main Land in *New-England* aforesaid, commonly called or knowne by the name of *Messachusick*, situate lying and being upon the North-East side of the Bay, called or knowne by the name of *Messachusset*, or by what other name or names soever it be, or shall be called or knowne, together with all the Shoars and Coasts along the Sea, for ten *English* miles in a streightline towards the North-East, accounting one thousand seven hundred sixty yards to the mile, and thirty *English* miles (after the same rate) unto the Main Land through all the breadth aforesaid, together with all the Islets and Islands, lying within three miles of any part of the said lands (except such Islands as are formerly granted,) together also with all the Lands, Rivers, Mines and Minerralls, Woods, Quarryes, Marshes, Waters, Lakes, Fishings, Huntings, Fowlings, and Commodities and Hereditaments whatsoever, with all and singular their appurtenances, together with all Prerogatives, Rights, Jurisdictions, and Royalties, and power of Judicature in all Causes and Matters whatsoever Criminal, Capital and Civil, arising, or which may hereafter arise within the Limits, Bounds, and Precincts aforesaid, to be executed according to the great Charter of *England*, and such Lawes as shall be hereafter established by Publique Authority of the State assembled in Parliament in *New-England*, to be executed and excercised by the said *Robert Gorges* his Heires and Assignes, or his or their Deputies, Lieutenants, Judges, Stewards, or other officers thereunto by him or them assigned, deputed or appointed from time to time, with all other Priviledges, Franchises, Liberties, and Immunities, with Escheats and casualties thereof arising, or which shall or may hereafter arise within

the said Limits and Precincts, with all the Interest, Right, Title, Claime, and Demand whatsoever, which we the said Councell and our Successours now of right have or ought to have, and claime or may have, or acquire hereafter in or to the said portion of Lands, and Islands, or any the Premisses, in as free, ample, large and beneficiall manner to all intents, constructions, and purposes whatsoever, as we the said Councell by his Majesties said Letters-Patents, may, or can grant the same (saving and alwayes reserving) unto the said Councell, and their Successours, and to the court of Parliament hereafter to be in *New-England* aforesaid, and to either of them power to receive, heare, and determine all and singlar Appeale and Appeales of every person and persons whatsoever, dwelling or inhabiting within the said Territories, and Islands, or either or any of them to the said *Robert Gorges* granted as aforesaid, of and from all Judgments, and Sentences whatsoever given within the said Territories, to have and to hould all and every the Lands and Premisses above by these presents granted (except before excepted) with their and every of their Appurtenances with all the Royalties, Jurisdictions, Mines, Mineralls, Woods, Fishing, Fowling, Hunting, Waters, Rivers, and all other Profits, Commodities, and Hereditaments whatsoever, within the Precincts aforesaid, or to the said Lands, Islands, or Premisses, or any of them in any wise belonging or appertaining, to the said *Robert Gorges* his Heires and Assignes for ever, to the onely proper use and behoofe of the said *Robert Gorges* his Heires and Assignes for ever more; to be held of the said Councell, and their Successours, *per Gladium Comitatus*, that is to say, by finding 4 able Men conveniently armed or arrayed for the Warres to attend upon the Governour for any service within fourteen dayes after warning, and yeilding and paying unto the said Councell one fiftieth part of all the Oare of the Mines of Gold and Silver, which shall be had, possessed, and obtained within the Precincts aforesaid, for all services and demands whatsoever, to be delivered into the Tower of *London* in *England*, to and for the use of his Majesty his Heires and Successours from time to time;

And



And lastly know ye, that we the said Councell have Deputed, Authorized, and Appointed, and in our place and stead have put *David Thomson* Gent. or in his absence any other person that shall be their Governour, or other Officer unto the said Councell, to be our true and lawfull Attourney and Attourneys, and in our name and stead to enter into the said Lands, and other the Premisses with their Appurtenances, or into some part thereof in the name of the whole, for us and in our names to have and take Possession and Seisin thereof, and after such Possession and Seisin thereof, or of some other part thereof had and taken, then for us and in our name to deliver the same unto the said *Robert Gorges* or his Heires, or to his or their certain Attourney or Attourneys to be by him or his heires appointed in that behalfe, according to the true intent and meaning of these Presents, Ratifying, Confirming, and Allowing, all and whatsoever our Attourney or Attourneys shall do in or about the Premisses, or in part thereof by vertue of these Presents. In witnesse whereof, we have affixed our Common Seale, the thirtieth day of *December* in the yeare of the Reigne of our Sovereign Lord *JAMES* by the Grace of *GOD* of England, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. the twentieth, and of Scotland the fifty sixth.

*Lenox Hamilton.*

*Arrundell Surrey.*

*Barn. Goach.*

*Robert Mansell.*

*Wi. Boles.*

## CHAPTER XXIV.

*Captaine John Mafons the meanes of  
Interesting the Scottish Nation into  
that of New-Scotland.*

Captaine John Mafon was himfelfe a man of action and had been sometime Governour of a Plantation in the *New-Found land*, his time being expired there, he returned into *England*, where he met with Sir *William Alexander* who was Mr. of requests to his Majesty for the realme of *Scotland*, but since Earle of *Starline*, who hearing of Captaine Mafons late comming out of the *New-Found-land* was desirous to be acquainted with him. To that end he invited him to his house, and after he had thoroughly informed himfelfe of the estate of that Country, he declared his affection to Plantation, and wisht the Captaine to be a means to procure him a Grant of the Planters thereof for a portion of land with them, who effected what he desired. The Captaine understanding how far forth I had proceeded in the businesse of *New-England*, advised him to deale with me for a part of what we might conveniently spare, without our prejudice within the bounds of our Grant. Sir *William Alexander* intending to make himfelfe sure of his purpose, procured his Majesty ( for what could they not do in those times in such cases ) to send to me to assigne him a part of our Territories, his Majesties gracious message was to me, as a command agreeing with his pleasure, to have it so. Whereupon an instrument was presently drawn for the bounding thereof, which was to be called *New-Scotland*, which afterwards was Granted him by the King under



under the Seale of Scotland. Thus much I thought fit to insert by the way, that posterity might know the ground, from whence busiannes of that nature had their originall.

CHAPTER XXV.

**L**ieutenant Colonell Norton undertaking to seile a Plantation on the River of *Agomenico*, if I pleased to beare a part with him and his Associates, this Gentleman was one I had long known, who had raised himselfe from a Souldier, to the quality he had from a Corporall to a Serjant, and so upward he was painfull and industrious, well understanding what belonged to his duties in whatsoever he undertooke, and strongly affected to the busi nesse of Plantation, having acquainted me of his designes, and of his Associates, I gave him my word, I would be his intercessour to the Lords for obtayning him a Patent for any place he desired, not already Granted to any other, but conceaving he should be so much the better fortified, if he could get me to be an undertaker with him, and his Associates upon his motion; I was contented my Grand-Son *Ferdinando* should be nominated together with him and the rest, to whom was past a Patent of twelve thousand Acres of land upon the East-side of the River *Agomenico*, and twelve thousand of Acres more of land on the West-side to my said Son *Ferdinando*, hereupon he and some of his Associates hastened to take possession of their Territories, carrying with them their Families; and other necessary provisions, and I sent over for my Son, my Nephew Capitaine *William Gorges*, who had been my Lieutenant in the Fort of *Plymouth*, with some other Crafts-men for the building of houses, and erecting of Saw-Mills; And by

other shipping from *Bristol*, some Cattell with other servants, by which the foundation of the Plantation was laid, and I was the more hopefull of the happy successe thereof, for that I had not far from that place, *Ii. oard Vines*, a Gentleman and Servant of my owne, who was settled there some years before, and had beene interrested in the discovery and seisure thereof for me, as formerly hath been related, by whose diligence and care those my affaires had the better successe, as more at large will appear in its proper place.

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CHAPTER XXVI.

*What followed the breaking up of the  
PARLIAMENT in such discontent.*

THE King not pleased with divers the passages of some particular persons, who in their speeches seemed to trench farther on his Royall Prerogative than stood with his safety and honour to give way unto, suddainly brake off the Parliament, whereby divers were so fearfull what would follow so unaccustomed an action, some of the principall of those liberall speakers being committed to the Tower, others to other Prisons, which tooke all hope of Reformation of Church-Government from many not affecting Episcopal Jurisdiction, nor the usuall practise of the Common Prayers of the Church, whereof there were severall sorts, though not agreeing among themselves, yet all of like dislike of those particulars, some of the discreeter sort to avoid what they found themselves subject unto, made use of their friends to procure from the Councell for the affaires of *New-England* to settle a Colony within their limits, to which it pleased the thrice honoured Lord of *Warwick* to write to me then at *Plimouth*, to condescend that a Patent might be granted to such as then sued for it, whereupon I gave



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gave my approbation so far forth as it might not be prejudiciall to my Sonne *Robert Gorges* interests, whereof he had a Patent under the Seale of the Councell, hereupon there was a Grant passed as was thought reasonable, but the same was after enlarged by his Majesty and confirmed under the great Seale of *England*, by the Authority whereof the undertakers proceeded so effectually, that in a very short time numbers of people of all sorts flocked thither in heapes, that at last it was specially ordered by the Kings command, that none should be suffered to go without licence first had and obtained, and they to take the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, so that what I long before prophesied, when I could hardly get any for money to reside there, was now brought to passe in a high Measure, the reason of that restraint was grounded upon the severall complaints, that came out of those parts, of the divers sects and schismes that were amongst them, all condemning the publique Government of the Ecclesiasticall State; And it was doubted, that they would in short time, wholly shake off the Royall Jurisdiction of the Soveraigne Magistrate.

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The Second Booke.

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## CHAPTER I.

*Shewing the reasons of my desire and others my Associates to resigne the grand Patent to his Majesty, and the dividing of the Sea coasts between the Lords who had continued constant favourers and followers thereof.*

**A**fter I had past all those failings in my first attempts you have hard of, and had undergone those home-stormes afore spoken of by those of *Virginia*, I would willingly have sat down in dispaire of what I aymed at, but was stirred up and encouraged by the most eminent of our company, not to give over the businesse his Majesty did so much approve of, whose gracious favour I should not want, and whereof I had already sufficient prooffe. Hereupon I began againe to erect my thoughts how ought might be effected to advance the weak foundation already laid, when as so it pleased God to have it, in the year 1621. after the Parliament that then sat brake off in discontent, I was sollicitated to consent to the passing of a Patent to certain undertakers who intended to transport themselves into those parts, with their whole Families, as I shewed before. The lib-  
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bertie they obtained thereby, and the report of their well doing, drew after them multitudes of discontented persons of severall sects and conditions, in so much that they began at last to be a pester to themselves, threatening a civill war before they had established a civill form of Government between themselves, and doubtlesse had not the patience and wisdom of Mr. *Wanthrop*, Mr. *Humphreys*, Mr. *Dudly*, and others their assistants, and others been the greater, much mischief would suddainly have overwhelmed them, more then did befall them, notwithstanding amongst those great swarmes there went many that wanted not love and affection to the Honour of the King, and happinesse of their Native Country, however they were mixt with those that had the State of the established Church Government in such scorn, and contempt, as finding themselves in a Countrey of liberty, where tongues might speake with out controule, many fuller of malice, than reason, spared not to speake the worst that evill affections could invent, in so much that the distance of the place could not impeach the transportation thereof to the cares of those it most concerned, and who were bound in Honour and Justice to vindicate the State, he was so eminent a servant unto.

Hereupon the King and his Councell began to take into their serious considerations, the consequences that might follow so unbridled spirits, and the Lords interested in the Government of those affaires, finding the Kings dislike thereof, considered how to give his Majesty ( and his Councell of State ) some satisfaction for the time to come, *Anno. 1622.* Thereupon it was ordered that none should be suffered to passe into *New-England*, but such as did take the oaths of Supremacy, and Allegiance; This held sometime, but was omitted till the yeare 1631. till which time, as the daily reports brought over word of their continued misdemeanors, for that at last, I my selfe was called upon ( with others ) as being the supporter and Author of all that was distastfull: I confessed

( indeed ) that I had earnestly sought by all meanes the planting of those parts by those of our own Nation and that for divers weighty considerations approved of by the King and his Councell, but could not expect that so many evils should have hapned thereby, this answer served for the present, but could not wipe away the jealousy that was had of me, though I laboured continually to put off the scandalous opinion of such as daily did endeavour to do me evill offices, which I found with the latest, but was thereupon moved to desire the rest of the Lords that were the principall actors in the businesse, that we might resigne our grand Patent to the King, and passe particular Patents to our selves, of such parts of the Countrey along the Sea coast as might be sufficient for our owne uses, and such of our private friends, as had affections to works of that nature. To this motion there was a generall assent by the Lords, and a day appointed too, for the conclusion thereof.

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## CHAPTER II.

### *The meeting of the Lords for the dividing of the Coast.*

**T**He time being come their Lordships had appointed, an act was made for the resignation of the Patent, with the confirmation of our particulars, where the bounds were thus laid out ; Beginning from the Westermost parts of our bounds Eastwards, where the Lord of *Maugrave* began his limits, and ended the same at the river called *Hudsons* river, to the Eastward of the river was placed the Duke of *Lenox*, since Duke of *Richmond*, to the end of Sixty miles Eastward, next to him was placed the Earle of *Carlile*, next to him the Lord *Edward Gorges*.

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next to him was settled the Marquesse *Hamilton*, next to to him Captaine *John Mason*; And lastly my self whose bounds extended from the middest of *Merrimeck* to the great River of *Sagadebocke* being Sixty miles, and so up into the Maine land one hundred and twenty miles.

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CHAPTER III.

*The Orders that are settled for the Government of my said Province.*

**B**Eing now seized of what I had travelled for above forty yeares, together with the expences of many thousand Pounds, and the best time of my age loaden with troubles and vexations from all parts, as you have heard; I will now give you an account in what Order I have settled my affaires in that my Province of *Maine* with the true forme and manner of the Government, according to the Authority granted me by his Majesties Royal Charter. First, I divided the whole into eight Bailiwicks, or Counties, and those againe into Sixteene severall Hundreds, consequently into Parishes and Tythings as People did increase, and the Provinces were inhabited.

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## CHAPTER IV.

*The manner and forme of the Govern-  
ment I have established for the ordering  
of the Publique Affaires within my  
Province of M A I N.*

**F**irst, in my absence I assigned one for my Lievetenant or Deputy, to whome I adjoyned a Chancellour for the determination of all differences arising between party and party, for *Meum & Tuum*, onely next to him I ordained a Treasurer for receipt of the Publique Revenue, to them I added a Marshall for the managing of the Militia, who hath for his Lievetenant a Judge-Marshall, and other Officers to the Marshall Court, where is to be determined all Criminall and Capitall matters, with other misdemeanours or contentions for matters of honour and the like: To these I appointed an Admirall with his Lievetenant or Judge, for the ordering and determining of Maritime Causes, whose Court is onely Capable of what passeth between party and party, concerning Trades and Contracts for Maritime Causes, either within the Province or on the Seas, or in foreign parts, so far as concerns the Inhabitants, their Factors or Servants (as is usuall here in *England*: Next I ordered a Master of the Ordnance, whose office is to take charge of all the publique stores belonging to the Militia both for Sea and Land, to this I joyne a Secretary for the publique service of my selfe and Councell, these are the Standing Councillours, to whom is added eight Deputies, to be elected by the Free-holders of the severall Counties, as Councillours for the state of the Country, who are authorized by vertue of their places to sit in any of the aforesaid Courts,



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Courts, and to be assistants to the Presidents thereof, and to give their opinions according to justice, &c. That their is no matter of Moment can be determined off, neither by my selfe, nor by my Lievetenant in my absence, but by the advice and assent of the whole body of the Councell, or the greater part of them, sufficiently called and summoned to the Assembly.

That no Judge or other Minister of State so be allowed of, but by the advice and assent of the said Councell, or the greater part of them, as before.

That no Alienation or sale of Land be made to any, but by their Councell and assent, be it by way of gift for reward, or service, or otherwise whatsoever.

That no Man to whom there hath beene any Grant past of any Free-hould, shall alienate the same without the assent and license of the said Councell, first had and obtained.

That in case any Law be to be Enacted, or repealed, Mony to be levyed, or forces raised for publique defence.

The summons thereof to the severall Bailiwicks, or Counties, is to be issued out in my name, but with the consent of the said Councell, by vertue whereof, power is to be givento the Free-houlders of the said Counties respectively, to elect and choose two of the most worthy within the said County, as Deputies for the whole, to joyne with the Councell for performance of the service, for which they were called to that assembly, all appeales made for any wrong or injustice committed by any the severall officers of any the standing Courts of Justice, or authority of any other person or persons.

For the better ease of the Inhabitants of the severall Bailiwicks or Counties, there is assigned one Lievetenant, and eight Justices, to administer Justice for maintenance of the Publique Peace, according to the Lawes provided; These Officers and Justices to be chosen and allowed of by my selfe, or any Lievetenant in my absence, with the assent of the said Councell, belonging unto me.

As for the Constables of the hundreds, Constables of the parishes, with the severall Tything Men of every parish to be chosen by the Lievtenant and Justices of the severall Counties to whom such oathes are to be administered, as by the Councell, and my selfe, or Lievtenant shall be thought fit

That every hundred shall have two head Constables assigned them, and every parish one Constable and four Tything Men, who shall give account to the Constable of the parish of the demeanour of the Householdors within his Tything, and of their severall families ; The Constable of the parish shall render the same accompt fairely written to the Constables of the hundred, or some of them, who shall present the same to the Lievtenant and Justices at their next sitting, or before if cause require, and if it be matter within the power of the Lievtenant and Justices to determine of, then to proceed therein according to their said authority, otherwise to commend it to my selfe or my Lievtenant and Councell.

These few particulars I have thought fit to commend (as briefly as I can) unto all whom it may please to take notice thereof, heartily desiring they will not be spareing modestly to censure what they conceive proper to be amended, in that I chose rather to serve such whose wisdom, moderation, and judgements exceed my owne, then passionately or willingly to persist in my private fancy, or to be aggrieved at, or envy their better judgements.



## CHAPTER V.

*My answer to some Objections.*

**B**UT hearing that it is objected by many, if there be such hopes of Honour, Profit, and Content in those parts, how comes it to pass that your self have not tasted thereof in all this time, having imployed so many of your owne servants, as by this discourse it seemes you have done, and yet nothing returned. As this objection is just, so I hope a reasonable answer will satisfie any reasonable man, whom I desire in the first place to consider, that I began when there was no hopes for the present but of losse, in that I was yet to find a place, and being found, it selfe was in a manner dreadfull to the behoulders, for it seemed but as a desert Wilderneffe replete onely with a kind of *Savage People*, and overgrowne trees. So as I found it no meane matter to procure any to go thither much lesse to reside there; and those I sent knew not how to subsist, but on the provisions I furnished them with all.

Secondly I dealt not as Merchants or Trades-men are wont, seeking onely to make mine owne profit, my ends being to make perfect the through discovery of the Countrey, ( wherein I waded so far with the helpe of those that joyned with me ) as I opened the way for others, to make their gaine, which hath been the meanes to encourage their followers to prosecute it to their advantage. Lastly I desire all that have estates here in *England* to remember, if they never come neare their People, to take accounts of their endeavours what they gaine by those courses.

Besides, when there is no settled Government or ordinary course of justice, which way is left to punish offenders or mispenders of their masters good, do not servants, nay  
Sons.

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Sons the like in these parts, and are there not many that mispend the estates their Fathers left them, yet I have not sped so ill ( I thank my God for it ) but I have an house and home there ; and some necessary meanes of profit by my Saw-Mills and Corne-Mills, besides some Annuall receipts sufficient to lay a foundation for greater matters, now the Government is Established.

Let not therefore my evill fortunes or hinderances be a discouragement to any, seeing there are so many presidents of the happy successe of those that are their owne Stewards and disposers of their owne affaires in those parts, nay such as I have sent over at my owne charge at first, are now able to live and maintaine themselves with plenty and reputation ; So, as to doubt of well doing, for that another hath not prospered, or to be abused by those he trusted, is to despaire without a cause, and to loose himselfe without tryall. Thus much I presume will clear the objection made by my example, and give comfort and courage to the industrious to follow the presidents of those more able to act their owne parts, than I have beene for causes spoken of.

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### CHAPTER VI.

#### *The benefits that forreigne Nations have made by Plantation.*

**N**OW I will onely remember some of the benefits that may arise by Plantations, and will begin with those Princes, our Neighbours, who have laid the way before us ; but to speake of all the goods that may ensue, Plantations is a subject too large for my intention at this time, who do strive for brevity. By some of those Plantations made by our Neighbours, we see what greatnesse it hath brought them to, that have undertaken thesame, as  
namely



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namely the King of *Spain* and *Portugall*, the one settling himselfe in the parts of *America*, called the *West Indies*, the other situate in *Brazil*, the Southern part of the same Continent, and that part peopled in the infancy of that Plantation, as well with base and banished persons, as other noble and generous spirits, yet the successe thereof hath answered their expectation. Besides, we have scene what great riches were drawne by the *Portugalls*, by meanes of their severall plantations in the *East-Indies*, out of those vast and mighty Princes Territories, that filled the whole World with Spices, and other Aromaticke Druggs, and excellent rare curiosities not vulgarly knowne to forreigne and former Ages in these Northerly parts of the World.

Those Rarities and Rich Commodities, invited some of our Nation to dive into farther search how we might partake thereof, without the favour of forreigne Princes, and having, after the way was once opened by private Adventurers, and some relish had of the profits that might arise by those employments, the Adventurers, Merchants, and others, noble spirits combined together to make it a more publique businesse, worthy the honour of this Nation, and reputation of the Undertakers, who having amassed a stock of many hundred thousand, entred so far into it, that the trade so began and continues to this present day, though not agreeable to the common hopes conceived thereof, but had the ground beene laid as was advised, it had growne to a far greater certainty than now it is like to have.

But the *Hollanders* better experienced in Martiall Affaires, were taught to know there is a difference betweene having gotten a trade and keeping it, that there is no safety in depending upon the will of another, when it is possible to secure themselves of what they had in possession, this made them fortifie where they found it convenient, and so to settle the forme of their Government, and course of Trade upon such a foundation, as should promise continuall growth without diminution, upon change of humour of those they traded with, is left to to their mercilesse discretion.

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That by the same course they are like in short time to out our Nation of that little trade lett us, who I could wish would yet in season seek how to settle a better foundation in such other places (as if I be not deceived) it is possible they may, thereby, not onely make good their present profits, but advance it to a far greater, and make their attempts more honourable and more safe than now they are.

But seeing I am not able to perswade men of better judgement how to manage their practicall affaires, it shall content me to set out my opinion of the excellent use that may be made of those Plantations we have now on foot, especially that of *New-England*.

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### CHAPTER VII.

**A**S for those in the Islands of the *Virginians*, it is apparent they may be made of excellent use, if handled as they ought to be, both for the present and future, whereof I will speak no more, because so well known already: That of *Virginia* might very well brag of it selfe, if the Planters did but endeavour to settle some Plantations further up into the Maine, and to travaile in raising such Commodities as that Climate will afford for Trade and Commerce with their Neighbours and such of our owne Nation, as want what they have. For if I be not deceived, that Climate will afford both Wines of severall natures, Flax, Hemp, Pitch, and Tarre, if not Sugars, and Cottons, for it cannot but be as proper for any of those commodities as any other country lying in the same Climate. But these particulars depend upon the wisdom of the Governours, and industry of the inhabitants, to whom I commend the farther consideration and execution thereof as time and opportunity will give leave, not doubting but if they follow the



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the Sunnes setting, they will meet with better things than are yet spoken of, if they be sought for.

As for that of *New-England*, where I am chiefly interested, by reason of the time and meanes I have spent in the prosecution of that businesse, it is ealie to be observed (partly by what I have said) what Commodities may be raised out of those Climes, and how miraculously it hath succeeded, and we may justly conclude it hath been brought to what it is, by the speciall Grace of *GOD* alone, the more to make illustration by the manifestation of his powerfull operation, in effecting for us what we could not expect from his Divine Goodnesse.

At our first discovery of those coasts, we found it very populous, the inhabitants stout and ware-like; the Countrey plentifull in graine and other fruits and roots, besides Deere of all sorts, and other Animals for foode, with plenty of Fish and Foule for their sustentation; so that they could not say ( according to the manner of their living ) they wanted any thing Nature did require.

As for their civill government, that part of the Countrey we first seated in, seemed to be Monarchicall by the name and title of a *Bashaba*, his extent was large, and had under him many great Subjects, such as were Allecanry with them to the Warre, some thousand some fifteen hundred Bow-Men, some more others lesse, these they called *Sagamores*. This *Bashaba* had many enemies, especially those to the East and North-East, whome they called *Tarentines*, those to the West and South-West, were called *Sockbigones*, but the *Tarentines* were counted a more war-like and hardy People, and had indeed the least opportunity to make their attempts upon them, by reason of the conveniency and opportunity of the Rivers and Sea, which afforded a speedy passage into the *Bashabae*s Country, which was called *Moasham*, and that part of the Countrey which lay between the *Sockbigones* Country and *Moasham* was called *Apistama* : The *Massachisans* and *Bashabae*s were sometimes Friends and sometimes Enemies as it fell out, but the *Bashaba* and his People seemed to be of some eminence above the  
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rest, in all that part of the Continent ; his owne chiefe abode was not far from *Pemaquid*, but the Warre growing more and more violent between the *Bashaba* and the *Tarentines*, who (as it seemed) presumed upon the hopes they had to be favoured of the *French* that were seated in *Canada* their next neighbours, the *Tarentines* surpris'd the *Bashaba*, and slew him and all his People near about him, carrying away his Women, and such other matters as they thought of value ; after his death the publique businesse running to confusion for want of an head, the rest of his great *Sagamores* fell at variance among themselves, spoiled and destroyed each others people and provision, and famine took hold of many, which was seconded by a great and generall plague, which so violently rained for three yeares together, that in a manner the greater part of that Land was left desert without any to disturb or appease our free and peaceable possession thereof, from whence we may justly conclude, that *GOD* made the way to effect his work according to the time he had assigned for laying the foundation thereof. In all which there is to be noted, the next of the Plantations before spoken of, were not performed but by Warre and Slaughter, and some of them with Murther of so many millions of the Natives, as it is horror to be spoken of, especially being done by the hands of Christians, who alone of all People in the World profess the gaining of all Soules to *GOD* onely by preaching the Gospell of *CHRIST JESUS* our Sole Redeemer, and all this done, as being persecuted, persecuted, not persecuting ; but let us be silent and confess, that that is best done that *GOD* doth himselfe, and next we must know, that what he suffers to be done, is not for us rashly to censure, but to give him the Glory for all, whose will we desire may be done hereon as, &c.

Yet I trust we may be humbly bold to believe that when God manifesteth his assistance unto his people, he gives them cause to believe he will not leave them till they leave him.



## CHAPTER VIII.

*The benefits already received, and what Time and Industry may produce.*

**A**S for the benefit which may arise by such Plantations, especially those our Nation is in travaile with at present, first we find by daily experience what numbers of shipping and Marriners are employed thereby. Next how many thousands of the subjects are transported into those parts, that otherwise might have seled themselves under foreign States to the prejudice and hindrance of our owne Manufactors said overthrow of that kind of trade, whereas by planting where they do, that is not only prevented, but new Trades impossibly to be raised. Further, it prevents our neighbours from occupying those territories that so diligently ( according to their powers ) sought to possesse themselves thereof, who by that meanes might easily ( as it were ) beseige us on all sides, that we should neither be Southward, nor follow our fishing Craft in *New-Found-Land*; or upon those coasts, but by their permission.

But the same advantage by means of those Plantations lyes now in our power, if the King shall have occasion to make use thereof; besides so large a continent abounding with so many excellent Lakes, of so mighty extent, from whence issue so many rivers, such variable kinds of soiles, rich in fructification of all manner of seeds or graine, so likely to abound in mineralls of all sorts, and other rich gaine of commodities not yet to be known, besides Furrs of several kinds, both usefull and Merchantable, proper for foreigne Markets.

## CHAPTER IX.

*Shewing more particularly the honor, content, and profit of those undertakings.*

**T**O descend from those generalls to more particulars, what can be more pleasing to a generous nature then to be excercised in doing publique good. Especially when his labour and industry tends to the private good and reputation of himselfe and posterity and what monument so durable, as erecting of Houses, Villages, and Townes; and what more Pious then advancing of Christian Religion amongst People, who have not known the excellency thereof, but seeing works of Piety and publique good, are in this age rather commended by all, then acted by any; let us come a little nearer to that which all harken unto, and that forsooth is profit.

Be it so, art thou a Labourer, that desirest to take paines for the maintenance of thy selfe, the employments in Plantations gives thee not onely extraordinary wages, but opportunity to build some House or Cottage, and a proportion of Land agreeable to thy fortunes to set thy selfe, when either lameness or other infirmities seize on thee, hast thou a Wife and a Family, by plantation thou buildest, inclosest, and dost labour to live, and enjoy the fruits thereof with plenty, multiplying thy little meanes for thy Childrens good when thou art no more.

But art thou of a greater fortune and more gloriously spirited, I have tould thee before what thou may'st be assured of, whereby it may appeare thou shalt not want meanes nor opportunity to exercise the excellency of thine own justice, and ingenuity to govern and act the best things, whether it be for thy selfe or such as live under thee, or have



have their dependency, or hopes of happinesse upon thy worth, and vertue as their cheife; neither are these parts of the World void of opportunity to make a further discovery into the vast Territories, that promiseth so much hopes of honour and profits (formerly spoken of) to be raised to posterity by the meanes and opportunity of those great and goodly Lakes and Rivers, which invite all that are of brave Spirits to seeke the extent of them. Especially since it is already known that some of these Lakes containe fifty or sixty leagues in length, some one hundred, some two hundred, others four or five hundred, the greatest abounding in multitude of Islands fit for habitation the land on both sides, especially to the Southward fertile, and pleasant, being between the degrees of forty foure and forty five of latitude, and to the west of these Lakes that are now knowne, they passe by a maine River to another Sea, or Lake; which is conceived to disembogue into the South-Seas, where the *Savages* report, that they have a Trade with a Nation, that comes once a yeare unto them with great ships, and brings shooes and buskins, kettles, and hatchets, and the like, which they barter for Skinnes, and Furrs of all kindes. The people being cloathed with long robes, their heads bald or shaven, so as it is conceived they must be *Catayons* or *Chinawaies* whatsoever they be, were the strength of my body and meanes answerable to my heart, I would undertake the discovery of the uttermost extent thereof and whosoever shall effect the same, shall both eternize his vertues, and make happy such as will endeavour to partake thereof.

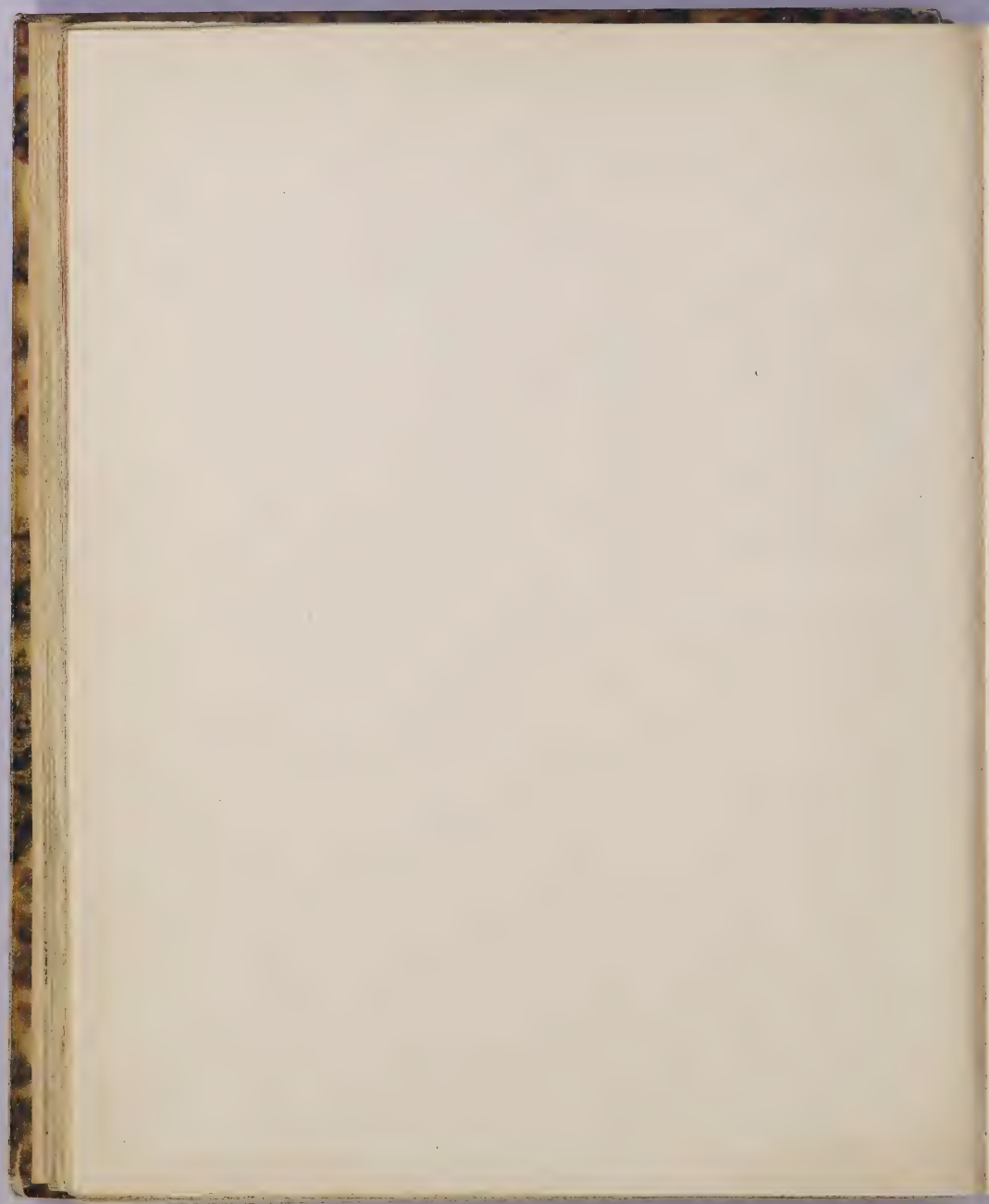
But I end and leave all to him, who is the onely author of all Goodnesse, and knowes best his owne time to bring his will to be made manifest, and appoints his instruments for the accomplishing thereof, to whose pleasure it becomes every one of us to submit ourselves, as to that mighty G O D, and Great and Gracious L O R D, to whome all G L O R Y doth belong.

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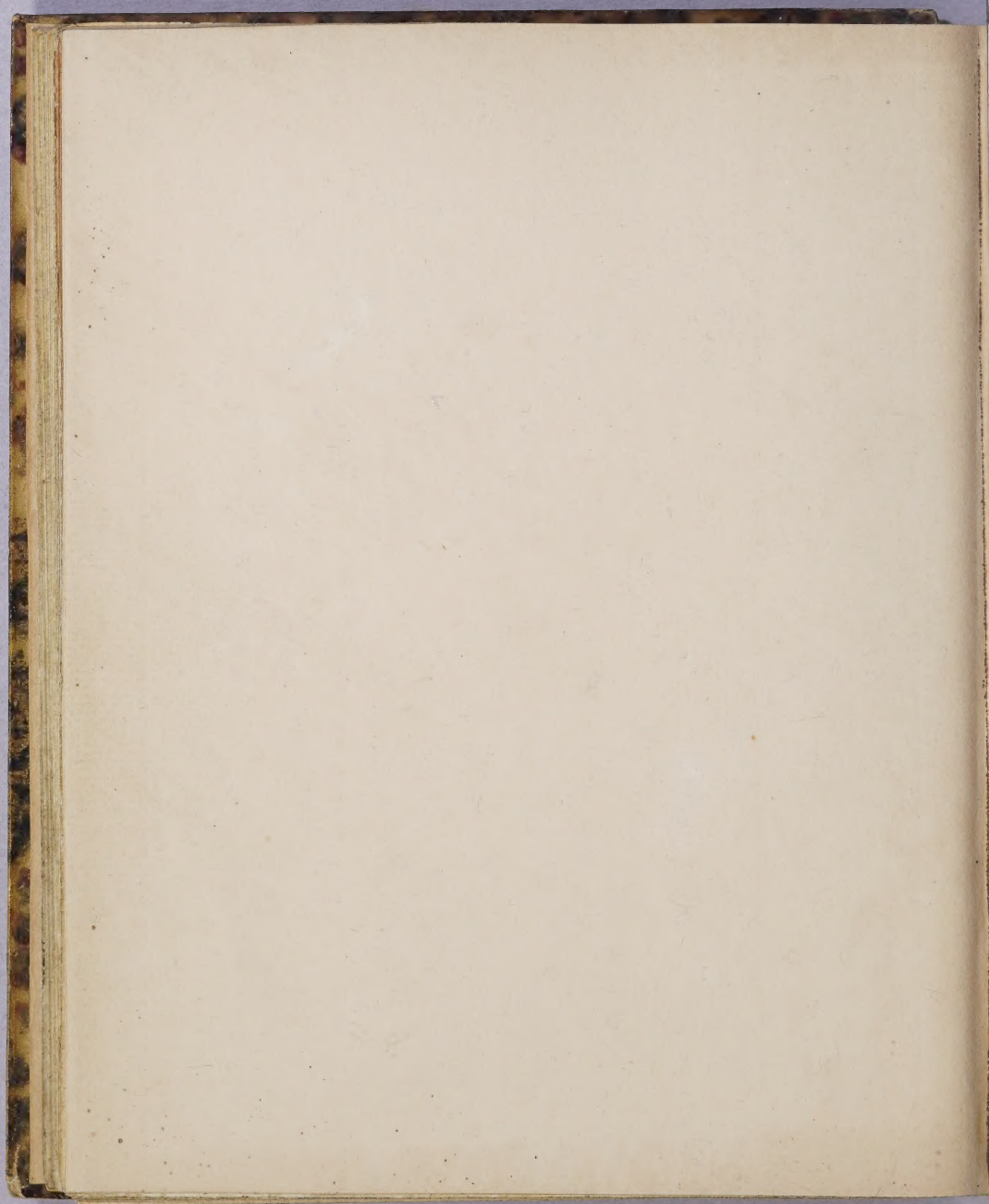








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